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## Studies in the Asclepiadaceae—VII. A new Species of *Vincetoxicum* from Alabama\*

BY ANNA MURRAY VAIL

(WITH PLATES 9 AND 10)

### *Vincetoxicum Alabamense*

High climbing, sparingly hirsute with long rather weak hairs and a minute glandular pubescence: petioles 3–8 cm. long, channelled; leaf-blades 6–15 cm. long, 5–10 cm. broad, rather thin, ovate or oblong-cordate, acuminate at the apex, the basal auricles rounded and never overlapping, the sinus narrow at the base, sparingly puberulent and dark green above, lighter and more closely puberulent beneath: peduncles shorter than the petioles, 3–6-flowered: calyx bi-glandulose, the lobes lanceolate, acute: corolla dull greenish-yellow, 2 cm. in diameter, 5-parted to near the base; segments oval, obtuse, puberulent and minutely papillose on the outer surface, conspicuously reticulated within; gynostegium raised on a low broad column; crown orange-yellow, consisting of a low saucer-shaped ring attached to the base of the corolla, 5-parted, each division minutely and irregularly toothed or entire, appendaged within by 5 tooth-like erect crests attached to the base of the column; stigma white, flat, obtusely 5-angled: anther-tips white, scarious; pollinia obovate: ovaries minutely puberulent: follicles 8–9 cm. long, glandular-puberulent, closely and strongly muricate: seeds 8–9 mm. long, obovate, granulose, tipped by a tuft of long silky coma.

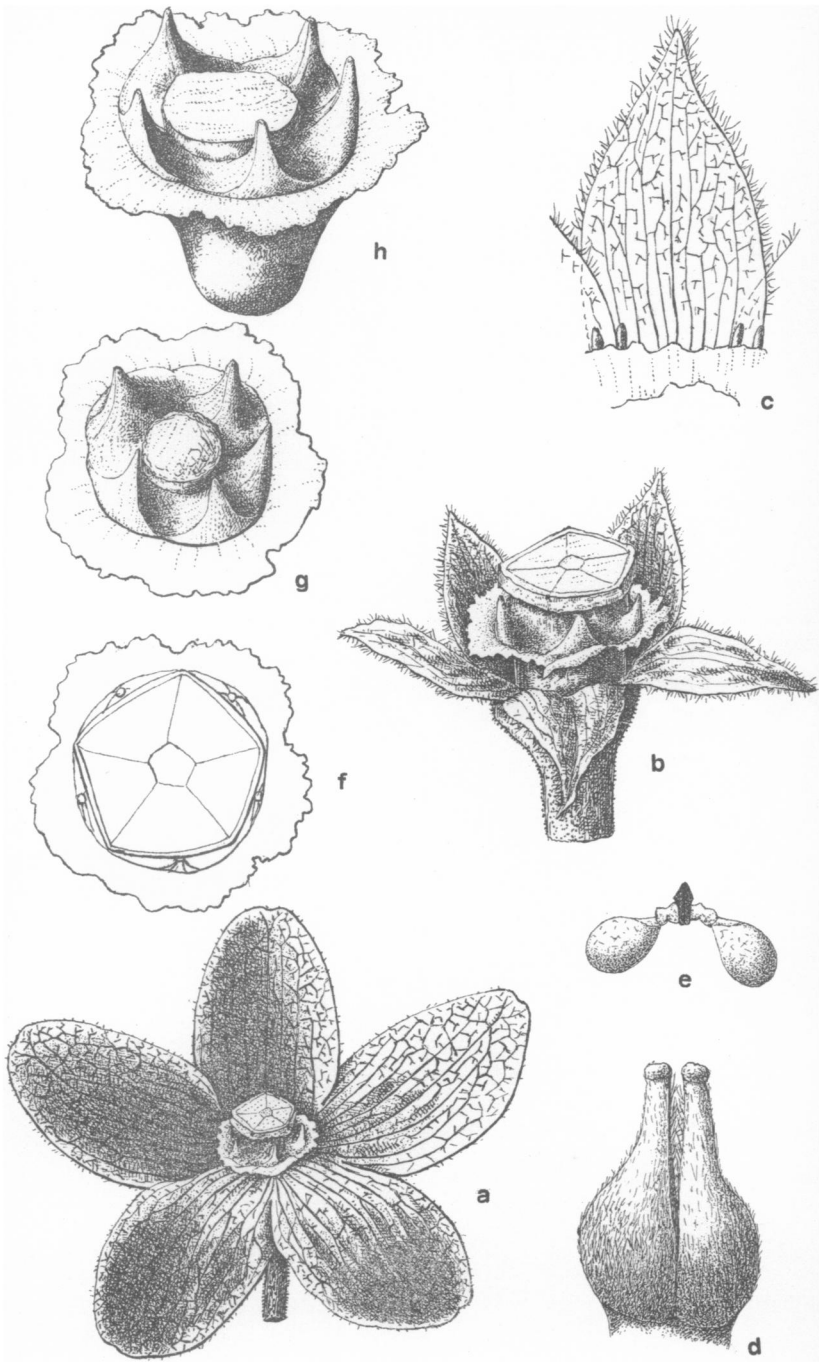
“Sandy hillsides on edge of woods,” Dale County, Alabama, collected by T. G. Harbison, June 3 and September 5, 1902.

Differing from *Vincetoxicum reticulatum* (Engelm.) Heller in the greater size of its leaves and flowers, the more strongly muricate follicles and the horn-like appendages to the crown.

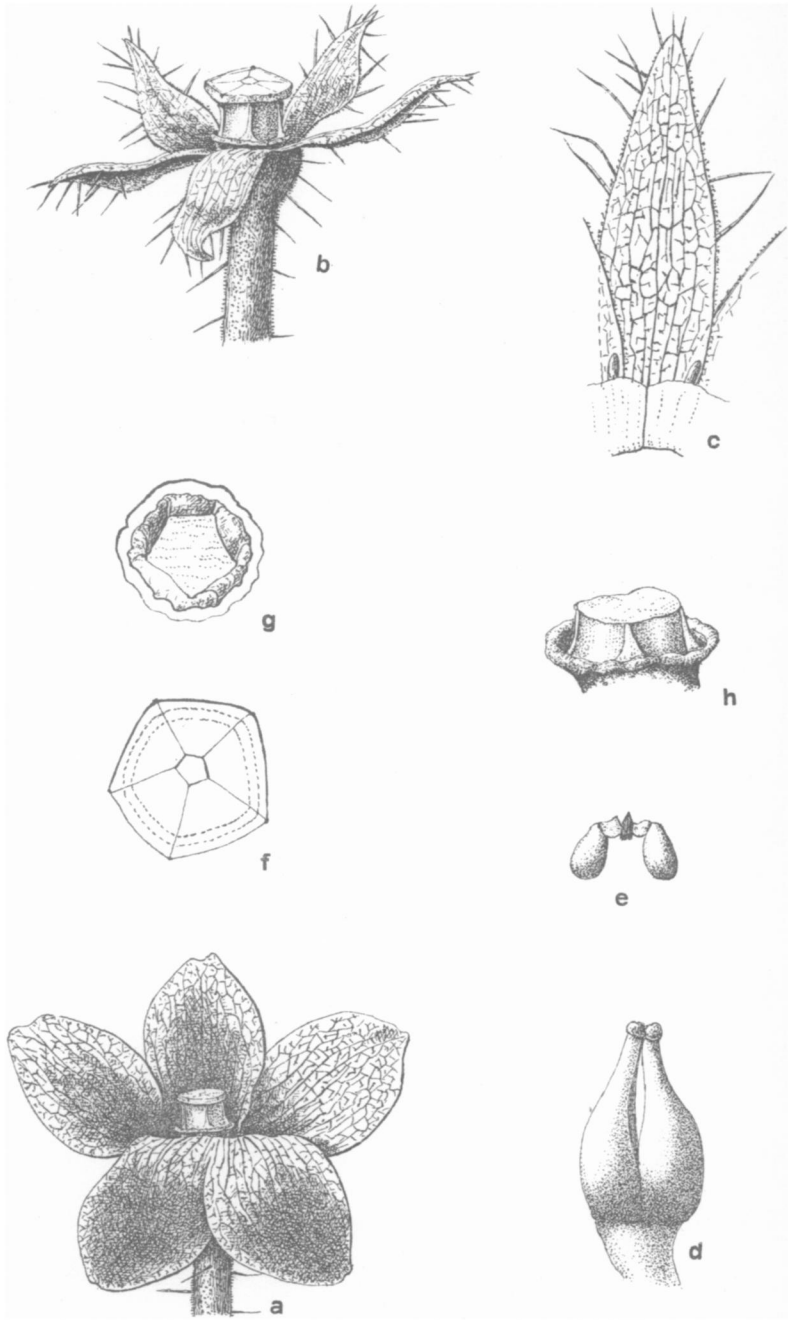
In *Vincetoxicum reticulatum* the leaf-blades are 3–6 cm. long, the basal sinus broad with often overlapping auricles; the racemes are mostly the length of the petioles; the flowers are scarcely more than 1.4 cm. in diameter when expanded; the crown is very

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\* Presented by invitation before the Botanical Society of America, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1903.



VINCETOXICUM ALABAMENSE Vail.



VINCETOXICUM RETICULATUM (Engelm.) Heller.

obscure, and the horn-like projections of the column are also obscure or lacking.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

### Explanation of Plates

#### PLATE 9. *Vincetoxicum Alabamense*

- a.* Flower enlarged,  $\times 3$ .
- b.* Calyx (without the corolla) enlarged,  $\times 8$ .
- c.* Sepals (showing the two glands) enlarged,  $\times 16$ .
- d.* Ovaries enlarged,  $\times 16$ .
- e.* Pollinia enlarged,  $\times 20$ .
- f.* Diagrammatic transverse section of gynostegium enlarged,  $\times 16$ .
- g, h.* Different aspects of the outer and inner crown (the gynostegium cut off) enlarged,  $\times 16$ .

#### PLATE 10. *Vincetoxicum reticulatum*

- a.* Flower enlarged,  $\times 3$ .
- b.* Calyx (without the corolla) enlarged,  $\times 8$ .
- c.* Sepal (showing the solitary gland) enlarged,  $\times 16$ .
- d.* Ovaries enlarged,  $\times 16$ .
- e.* Pollinia enlarged,  $\times 20$ .
- f.* Diagrammatic transverse section of gynostegium enlarged,  $\times 16$ .
- g, h.* Different aspects of outer and inner crown (the gynostegium cut off) enlarged,  $\times 16$ .